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TWO CENTS.

MACDONALD'S WORD

England Must Have It Ere She Credits Chinese Statements.

PLAIN ANNOUNCEMENT IN COMMONS

Europe Expects an Early Solution of Pekin Mystery.

PESSIMISM MEETING

LONDON, July 23.-Though there are ome indications that hardened pessimism is beginning to melt under the warm shower of Chinese assurances, so that it is now admitted that perhaps not all the foreign ministers at Pekin have been killed, still incredulity remains the dominant note of European comment. No one seems able to reconcile the assurances of the imperial edict with Minister Conger's statement in his alleged message to Secretary Hay that he was in hourly expectation of death by massacre, though both documents purport to have been sent off from Pekin on the same date. It is confidently anticipated, however, that the mystery will soon be solved, as all the governments, following State, Col. Hay, have taken steps to test the sincerity of Chinese officialdom by insisting upon free communication with the

Secretary Brodrick's Statement. In the house of commons today the par

liamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. William St. John Brodrick, communicated certain statements of the Chinese authorities with regard to the safety of the legations at Pekin, and said the Chinese minister declared them to be unharmed. Mr. Brodrick read the text of the imperial edict of July 18, commenting on Minister Conger's dispatch to the Department of State of the United States.

Mr. Brodrick said that though the dis-Mr. Brodrick said that though the dis-patch was of the same date as the edict's assurance of safety, the latter was not borne out by Mr. Conger. Consul Warren had telegraphed to the governor of Shan-tung to know how a message from Pekin reached him in two days, and why there was no message from the British minister. Sir Claude Macdonald. The governor had replied that the United States minister's message was sent by the Isung It vames

replied that the United States minister's message was sent by the tsung li yamen (Chinese foreign office) by a messenger traveling roughly 200 miles a day.

"I assure you," the governor of Shantung had added, "there is no telegraphic communication. I cannot explain why Macdonald has not telegraphed, but I have begun to be anxious about the ministers, for they and the others are all living and unharmed. Of this I've already had reliable news."

Chinese Tales Must Be Verified.

Mr. Broderick continued: "Seeing that over a month has elapsed since any information reached the government from the British legation, and that the tsung li yamen is communicating by messenger with various Chinese authorities, her majesty's government feel they cannot give creto th emperor or Chinese government unless they are fortified by letters signed and dated by Sir Claude Macdonald or other British official or by some telegram in our own

"In the Confucian philosophy, in the spring and autumn, it is written, envoys should not be killed. How, then, can it we supposed the throne's policy is to connive at allowing troops and people to vent their

In the house of commons today the secre-tary of state for India, Lord George Hamilannounced that the Maharajah of Gladior had offered the government a fully-

equipped hospital ship, upon which it is proposed to spend twenty lakhs of rupees for service in China, as a mark of deep loyalty to the queen. The offer was accepted. Lord George Hamilton also esti-fied to the government's great appreciation of the generosity of those who are sending the Maine to China. British and Chinese Meet.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.-Two en-

counters are reported to have taken place between British and Chinese forces near Wel-hai-wel. The latter, it is reported, were repulsed after a stubborn encounter. No dates are given. M. Krutizki, engineer of the Eastern Chi-

nese railway, telegraphing from Algatchi, in the trans-Baikal territory, under date of Friday, July 20, reports the occupation of Chailar by Chinese troops. The Russians, according to this dispatch, continue to concentrate at Charbin.

Seizure of the Taku.

WICHITA, Kan., July 28-In a letter to his mother, Dr. Pruen, a missionary in China, writing June 22 from Shanghai,

Mrs. Mills (an English lady) arrived here yesterday from Tien Tsin. She tells us that after the 2,000 Russians had repulsed an attack on the settlement by Chinese soldiers and Boxers, the consul ordered all women and children to leave Tien Tsin. The Mills family did so. The steamer in which they came down the river reached Taku just in time for the bombard-ment of the forts, so the ladies had to crouch beneath great stacks of coal to

avoid the shells.

Presently from a few of the thirty gun-boats they saw the British and Japanese land marines, who rushed forward and seized one of the forts, then the others fell into the hands of Russians and Ger-mans.

Still Destroying Missions. PARIS, July 23.-According to a telegram received here today from the French consul at Tchong Ning, dated Wednesday, July 18, there has been no uprisings at Sze-chuen. In the country northeast of that province, however, some missions have destroyed.

DR. O. B. FINNLY DEAD. His Duel With Roger A. Pryor Prior Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., July 23.-Dr. Oswell B. Finnly, who was perhaps the oldest of Virginia duelists, died today at Onancock, Va. Shortly before the civil war he fought a duel with General (now Judge) Roger A. Pryor of New York on the Manchester side of James river, in full view of the capital. Dr. Finnly was badly wounded in the hip at that time. Dr. Finnly was a member of the Virginia general assembly and was a strong whig. Pryor was editing a democratic paper in Richmond and made som criticism of Dr. Finnly's course in the legislature which resulted in the editor receiv islature which resulted in the editor receiv-ing a challenge for a duel. Dr. Finnly was a wealthy old Virginia gentleman and a picturesque figure at the fashionable water-ing places in Virginia, where he was con-sidered an expert whist player.

ANOTHER MESSAGE TO ACT IN GOOD FAITH

patch From Conger.

Department.

There is reason to believe that the govern

ment is again using every effort to secure

his time to get an answer from our minis-

er which will be so conclusive as to re-

move every shadow of doubt. In this con-

nection it was reported today that Minister

Wu vesterday sent another cipher cable dis-

patch to Minister Conger, but there is

strong disinclination in official quarters to

discuss the various steps being taken while they are still in an inconclusive form.

Imperial Edict Presented.

liveliest interest on the Chinese situation

oday, cabinet officers, the Chinese minister

and other officials having to do with the affair following each other in rapid succes-

sion. Secretary Hay was at his desk by 9 o'c'ock, and for an hour was busily en-

gaged with a matter of such importance

that he declined to be interrupted by any

one. About 10:15 the Chinese minister ar-

rived and was with the Secretary for some

time. On the departure of the minister,

the department gave out the imperial edict

of the Chinese government, the substance of

which had been previously made known, de-

claring that foreigners were safe on the

The State Department was the center

THIS GOVERNMENT HAS NOTHING TO Effort to Obtain Unmistakable Dis-LOSE FROM THAT COURSE.

Relief Operations, However, Are Not to Be Retarded-Action of

It is true that the Chinese imperial government has asked the friendly offices of this government to prevent war between China and the powers. While there has not yet been a reply framed, or at least the department will not acknowledge that there has, the disposition of the United States is pacific and our policy is to bring about peace and good order, regarding reparation for injury done to foreigners, though imperative, as not immediate; pressing.

Will Act in Good Faith.

This government proposes to act in good faith toward China and to accept the assurances of the Chinese government in good faith until there shall be reason to do otherwise. It is felt that we have nothing to lose from this course. The relief opera-tions are not retarded by the attitude as-sumed by the United States. On the con-trary, the assumption that our information sumed by the United States. On the contrary, the assumption that our information that the foreign ministers still live should influence the allied forces to greater activity in their effort to reach Pekin, and it has increased our efforts in that direction. If there is any unnecessary delay in this movement it may be charged to the assumption to the contrary by the other powers. It begins to look as if other powers were aggressive in irritation but not in action. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that at the very beginning of the trouble this government was not able to send to China a sufficient body of troops to warrant an independent expedition for the relief of our people at Pekin. There is no doubt that if our force were sufficient at this time the American commander would be ordered to move forward alone if the forces of the other powers were not yet ready to act in co-operation.

The Chinese Edict.

The Chinese Edict.

The Chinese imperial edict of the 17th, commanding the protection of foreigners and the punishment of rioters and murderers, which was transmitted to our State Department, and the text of which is given out for publication today, is accepted in good faith by the department. If it should appear later that the department is deceived in crediting the Chinese government with sincerity, it is not believed that our position will be prejudiced in the least by our having ourselves adopted an atti-tude of frankness. Whatever doubt there tude of frankness. Whatever doubt there may be as to the genuineness of the Conger dispatch, or of the sincerity of the edicts, the policy of the department is to give China the benefit of the doubt, but without in the least degree relaxing our efforts to hasten reilief of our people. An additional reason for believing in the authenticity of the Conger dispatch and the edict is that if China were guilty of duplicity in these, she would probably want to conceal the fact of the German minister's death, which she might have prevented from becoming known, as well as to pretend the rest to be living if they are actually deat.

HOME FROM CUBA; ALL WELL. Detachment of Eighth U. S. Infantry

Arrives at Quarantine.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The United States army transport Crook, having on board a detachment of the 8th United States Infan-

try from Havana, arrived here this morn-

The enlisted men of the 8th Infantry on the Crook numbered 642, and are under the command of Lieut. Col. P. H. Mills. The troops comprise six companies, band and hospital corps. The officers of the regiment, with families and servants, number 36 persons. There are also on board 11 cabin passengers, including Col. W. V. Richards, adjutant general, division of Cuba; Col. W. L. Haskins, 2d United States Artillery: Major E. S. Godfrey, 7th United

A CANDID DIPLOMAT.

Minister Wu's Method in Dealing With

Those With Whom He Has Business.

A good deal has been said in some of the

newspapers of the country about the decep-

ever Chinese diplomats may be as a rule,

every one who has occasion to visit the Chinese legation in this city will see every

evidence of candor in his reception and treatment. Minister Wu, for instance, never

resorts to that ruse of being "out" when h

son. When he doesn't want to see any or

does not wish to see a caller for any rea-

he says so, and those who attend to his

he says so, and those who attend to his dcor have never been taught "polite lies" of any kind in dealing with his callers. If he does not wish to see a caller he leaves word to that effect, together with the reason why he desires to be secluded. The minister himself, as every one knows who has met and talked with him, is often candid to a degree of bluntness, asking pointed questions and giving outspoken answers when he gives an answer at all. Whenever a subject is touched upon that he desires to

a subject is touched upon that he desires to avoid he simply evades the question, and that is all there is to it.

BROKE THE RECORD.

The Treasury Has More Gold Today Than Ever Before in Its History.

The gold holdings of the United States

the history of the government. Treasurer

482, including the \$150,000,000 gold reserve

The next largest sum was reached May 2

of this year, when it was \$427,218,600, was considerably reduced for some time the operations of the bond exchange, trecently began to grow again.

To Inspect Governor's Island.

board of officers to consist of Major Gen-

eral John R. Brooke, United States army;

Colonel George L. Gillespie, corps of engi-

neers, and Colonel Amos S. Kimball, as-

States army, has been appointed to meet at Governor's Island, N. Y., for the purpose of making a general inspection of the island and all buildings thereon, and to prepare and recommend a general plan for the improvement thereof.

quartermaster general, United

By direction of the Secretary of War a

reasury today attained the largest sum in

tive methods of Chinese diplomacy. What-

tonishment and regret, of the killing of the chancellor of the Japanese legation, Mr. Akira, and the same fate befell the German minister, shortly afterward. The violent removal of the German minister, whose residence at the capital was necessary to the transaction of business between the two countries, affected us very deeply. It is the duty of the authority concerned to cause stringent orders for the speedy arrest and punishment of the murderers to be carried out. Since the commencement of the attack in Tien Tsin, there are foreign subjects and missionaries who have, on account of local disturbances, suffere death or loss of property through no fault of their own. or loss of property through no fault of their own.

"We hereby command the governor of Pekin and the viceroy of Chihli to cause in-vestigations to be made by their respective subordinates of all such claims except those States Cavalry: Major A. C. Taylor, 2d arising directly from the said attack, with a view to their ultimate settlement. More-over, local outlaws and rebellious subjects United States Artillery; Lieut. K. W. Shull, over, local outlaws and rebellious subjects have of late given themselves up to burning, killing and plundering, to the great disquiet of our loyal subjects. This is an utter defiance of law. We hereby command the said governors general, governors and commanders of our forces to investigate the situation and to take such measures for the punishment of the offenders and restoration of order as the necessities of the case demand. We hereby command this, our general edict, to be made known for the information of all whom it may concern. Respect this." 2d Artillery, and N. S. Steinhart, chief clerk, headquarters, division of Cuba, The 8th Infantry contingent are expe proceed immediately after release f west, prob ably Fort Snelling, where the regiment is recruiting to full strength for service in China. The officers of the 8th Infantry on board the Crook are Lieut. Col. P. H. Mills, Majors J. F. Stretch and W. J. Pitcher, Capt. C. W. Kennedy, adjutant; Capt. John Stafford, quartermaster; Lieut. M. B. Stewart, commissary; Lieut. J. F. Jarda, battalion adjutant; Capts. C. P. Terett, M. D. Parker, Frederick Perkins, Terett, M. D. Parker, Frederick Perkins, Charles Gerhardt and F. H. Sargent, Lieuts, F. J. Knudson, H. M. Merchant, H. A. Eaton, E. W. Perkins, J. F. James, C. B. Smith, F. W. Healy, H. P. Goodnow and B. H. Pope, Drs. N. M. Saleeby and De Portour and Chief Musician P. C. Conterno, The Crook will be detained until the five days' quartantine expires, which will be about midnight. This time may be shortened somewhat because the troops were on board the transport for some time before sailing. All are well on board and the men are in excellent condition. A significant statement in the Chines

dict is noted in that passage which directs investigation of all claims "except those arising directly from the said attack (attack on Tien Tsin), with a view to their ultimate settlement."

This appears to make plain not only that he Chinese government will settle claims for actual losses, but that it has now formally decreed an exception of those claims 'arising directly from the attack on Tien Tsin." It seems to indicate that the Chi nese government will hold that the attack on Tien Tsin was unwarranted.

Prince Tuan's Announcement.

The State Department has received a disoatch from Mr. Goodnow, consul general at Shanghai, dated today, saying that Prince Tuan wires that an officer of the Tsung Li Yamen saw all the ministers on the 18th: that none were injured, and that no attack

was at that time being made. He does not say to whom the dispatch of Prince Tuan was addressed, and it is to a ertain extent at variance with the diseatch of Mr. Conger of that date describing the legation as being under fire at that

State Department Conclusion.

After mature consideration the officials at the State Department have come to the conclusion that by a telegraphic error the name of the informant of Consul General Goodnow has been turned into "Tuan" from "Yuan." The latter is the famous Yuan Shih-Kai, governor of the province of Shantung.

He has always maintained an attitude of neutrality and has even leaned toward positive friendship for the foreigners, and he has from the beginning divided with Sheng, the director of posts and telegraphs, the distinction of being the only means of communication between Pekin and the outside world. Therefore it is extremely probable that he has served in the same capacity in this instance.

On the other hand, if this dispatch really came from Prince Tuan the fact would be of great significance. In the opinion of the officials here it would indicate that this official has either been grossly misrepresented as being of anti-fereign tendency or that he was seeking to escape responsibility for the outrages upon foreigners, an act in itself significant of a breaking of the anti-foreign party with each principal look-

Minister Wu's Comment. When the Chinese minister was shown Consul Goodnow's dispatch relating to was unable to offer any explanation which would throw light upon

Tuan is a member of the tsung it yamen, and might be in a position to know the conditions under which the yamen's messenger delivered the dispatch from Secretary Hay to Mr. Conger. This would presuppose Prince Tuan's being in communication with the imperial authorities. The minister did not wish to be quoted at any length on that point, however, and merely said that there might have been some scattering fire from the rioters around the legation, but nothing RETICENCE IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES like an organized attack at the time to which Prince Tuan's message referred. He said that this fresh contradiction only Imperial Edict Presented to State pointed out the extreme unreliability of a great deal of Shanghai news, and said that

ments that had filtered through so many lifferent sources. TUAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT The minister declined to either affirm or deny the report that the President had replied to the latest communication of the Thinese government requesting the United States to act as intermediary between China and the other powers. communication with Minister Conger, and

it would hardly be fair to attempt here to

draw conclusions from fragmentary state-

Doubt the Conger Dispatch.

The State Department has received a deluge of dispatches from all quarters of the globe relating to the Conger message. These show the attitude of foreign governments. Without exception the official view taken by foreign offices is that the dispatch is not genuine and does not afford a basis for action. This incredulity is shared also oy United States Consul Goodnow at Shanghal, who has communicated to the State Department his disbelief in the authenticity of the message. The text of these several messages is not made public, as they are inconclusive and do not add anything in the way of definite news on the situation at Pekin, the entire tenor being one of doubt and suspicion. The official doubts are based on various theories. One of them is that the deception was practiced by the Tsung Li Yamen itself, the Chinese foreign office Still another is that it emanated from a high Chinese official, a man holding a position like that of Sheng or Prince Tuan, the latter being the head of the anti-foreign element, and at last accounts connected with the Tsung Li Yamen.

Secretary Hay's Belief Unshaken.

Isth instant. Its text follows:

"An imperial edict, issued on the 21st day of the sixth moon (July 17), transmitted by the Viceroy Liu Kun-Yih, on the 20th of July, and received by Minister Wu on the 21st day of July, and received by Minister Wu on the 21st day of July, at 7 o'clock.

"The present condities between China and foreign powers had its origin in the long-standing antagonism between the people and Christian missions. The subsequent fall of the Taku forts precipitated the meeting of force with force. The imperial government, having due regard to the importance of international intercourse, still refused to go so far as to interrupt the existing relations. We have already repeatedly issued decrees providing for the protection of the foreign legations, and also commanded the provincial authorities to protect missionaries. Inasmuch as there is still no cessation in the employment of force, foreign merchants and subjects residing in China, who form a numerous bedy in the country, should be protected without distinction. We hereby command all the Tartar generals, governors general and the governors of provinces to look Notwithstanding this flood of doubt from foreign official quarters, the State Department has not varied its position as to the authenticity of the message, Secretary Hay's position being now, as it alway has been, that there is every probability of the genuineness of the message, although always a possibility that a fraud may have been perpetrated. But as against this remote possibility, Mr. Hay feels that there is absolutely no motive for the perpetration of such a monstrous deception. The Washington government is unshaken, therefore, in its position on the message, while the rest of the world has made it known to this government that the message is not accepted as coming from Conger on the 18th instant.

The Appeal for Mediation. Concerning the proposition of mediation made to the United States by Chine, the

without distinction. We hereby command all the Tartar generals, governors general and the governors of provinces to look after the foreign merchants and missionaries living in the open ports, prefectures, departments and districts under their respective jurisdiction, and to afford them due protection in accordance with treaty stipulations, without fail.

"Last month we heard, with profound astonishment and regret, of the killing of the chancellor of the Japanese legation, Mr. State Department was not prepared today to make any statement. It was surmised that Mr. Hay was engaged in considering the government's answer, which would probably be delivered to Minister Wu later, but no statement as to the course of procedure could be obtained in any official quarter. As communication will be required between Washington and the President, it is hardly likely that the answer will be forthcoming at once.

Both the State Department and the Chinese officials took occasion early in the day to deny a report that plans were on foot toward the delivery of Minister Conger by the Chinese authorities to Admiral

Remey at Tien Tsin. To Command Relief Column. It is unknown to the State Department even yet who is to command the interna-

tional relief column on its march to Pekin, which begins the end of this month. News dispatches of late date have assigned the command to one of two Russian generals-Dragomiroff and Linevieh. The State Department knows nothing of this, but has been rather assuming that in the possible event of the failure of the internationals to agree among themselves on any other basis the Japanese field marshal, Nodzu, would command, by virtue of seniority and rank.

Remey Going to Tien Tsin. Secretary Long received the following message from Admiral Remey this morn-

ing: "TAKU, July 22, 1900.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington:
"Going to Tien Tsin today to look into matters, leaving Thomas senior officer Newark has gone to Nagasaki for docking. REMEY."

NOT ENOUGH TIME.

pecial Stamps Will Not Be Issued for

the Charleston Exposition. The Post Office Department has denied the application of the authorities of the Charleston, S. C., interstate and West Indian exposition for the government issue of a special series of postage stamps commemorative of the exposition. The application is denied on the grounds that there is insufficient time within which the stamps can be gotten out and because it is contrary to policy to issue two different series of commemorative stamps during the same year, those commemorative of the Buffalo of commemorative stamps during the same year, those commemorative of the Buffalo exposition already having been arranged

LEADING NEGROES OPPOSED.

Taking Measures to Defeat Virginia Constitutional Convention. ecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., July 23.-A large num per of leading negoes here have sent out letters all over the state to call a general state convention, to be held in Charlottes ville on August 22, with the object of takville on August 22, with the object of taxing steps to defeat the constitutional convention in Virginia. A strong fight will be
made by the negroes to prevent the plans
through the constitutional convention of
disfranchising a large negro vote in Virginia. Five leading negroes from each
county are requested to meet on the date
named for this purpose. The call is signed
by eighteen negroes who have a strong
influence over the colored vote in Virginia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Indiana, Massachusetts, Kearsarge and Kentucky of the North Atlantic squad ron sailed today from Newport for Gardiner's bay. The Philadelphia with the Ore gon naval militia aboard, has salled from Astoria for Port Angeles. The Newport has arrived at Newport. The Lancaster ar-rived at Christiana yesterday. The Farragut is at San Pedro. The Ranger arrived at San Francisco Saturday.

Transferred to Naval Control. The Island of Basilan, department of

Mindanao and Jolo, has been transferred from the control of the military to the control of the naval commander on the Asiatic station, and all the United States troops which were stationed on that island have been transferred to other garrisons. The establishment of civil government on the Island will be conducted by the naval authorities. the apparent contradiction between it and the Conger dispatch. He said that Prince

Chairman Babcock Talks on the Political Situation.

NATIONAL CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY

Will Have to Work to Carry Congressional Districts.

Chairman Babcock and Vice Chairman Hull of the republican congressional campaign committee reached Washington this morning in the course of their eastern tour of observation and spent the forenoon in conference with Representative Loudenslager, who is in charge of the eastern headquarters of the committee. Since Congress adjourned Mr. Babcock has been in Chicago, establishing the main headquarters of the committee, and has also visited several state of the middle west, while he has been in communication with all the states where ongressional contests will rage this fall.

Mr. Babcock is an old campaigner, the sucessful general of several republican congressional victories. His estimates of political situations have invariably proven correct in the past, and he is regarded in official circles as the possessor of political sagacity of a high order. His views, therefore, upon the outlook at this time will be

Situation Satisfactory.

"The situation as I have found it thus far," said Mr. Babcock to a Star reporter today, "is entirely satisfactory so far as the national ticket is concerned. Republicans are satisfied with their ticket and their platform. I see no reason to think that McKinley and Roosevelt will run behind the vote which was given McKinley and Hobart. Furthermore, the republicans are contented with the democratic platform and ticket. If the expression can be trained. and ticket, if the expression can be used.

and ticket, if the expression can be used. If we had been permitted to make up the democratic platform and name the candidates we would not have concocted a mixture more acceptable to republican prospects than that jumble of Bryanism, populism, free silver and other isms, with an old line democrat on the side.

"But when it comes to consideration of the congressional outlook I find some unusual conditions. There are the gold democrats, for instance, who stood by us in 1896 and again in 1898. They will vote for the republican national ticket, for they can't swallow the free silver heresy presented to them by the democrats. And yet many of them will support the democratic candidates for Congress and for legislative and local offices.

The Congressional Outlook.

The Congressional Outlook.

"There are indications that in many districts the local differences of the demowhile acute upon national issues will be healed with respect to the congressional ticket, and the republican vote will suffer to that extent. I find that situation to exist in the east, as well as in

ation to exist in the east, as well as in the west.

"Many people ask, Why all this concern about the House? If the national ticket wins won't it pull the congressional ticket through with it? People do not stop to think how the republicans are handicapped by the great delegation sent by the solid south, the like of which we have not in our party.

south, the like of which we have not in our party.

"The south will send 120 democratic representatives to Congress from states that will also give their electoral vote to the democratic candidates. That is a big nucleus, a certain nucleus, which nothing can prevent and around which the democrats have in the next statered their majorities.

prevent and around which the democrats have in the past gathered their majorities. "For cur part, states which will give their electoral votes to the republicans will at the same time have forty per cent of their congressional delegations democratic. Just look at the democratic representatives in this Congress from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other strongholds of republicanism on national issues. The election of republican electors from the state of New York is not going o pull through republican representatives rom the New York city districts. West of the Missouri river we will have fight to hold what we already

In the northwest there are some districts which are too close in their pluralities to be comfortable. That will push us into New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts to make gains to offset almost certain losses in some of the middle-west districts.

Every Vote Will Count.

"The fight will come to a point where every vote will count. Take the third Pennsylvania district, for instance, For years they have returned a gold democrat, McAleer, the republicans voting for him But that is a republican district, and I hope they will put up a republican there and make a hot canvass, in which event I think they can elect a republican. We will need make a hot canvass, in which event I think they can elect a republican. We will need his vote and every other that we can get to keep up our majority in the House. If the negro vote in North Carolina is disfranchised, we will never get another republican representative from that state, where we have often had two or three. This may seem rather a discouraging outlook to republicans, but these are the facts which all republicans must face, and the sooner they do so and get down to

the sooner they do so and get down to work the better off will they be. We have a big fight before us that will require per-sonal efforts on the part of every man. "I am glad to find in the east an awakening to the fact that the business interest of the country cannot afford to have the House imperiled. It would be a serious mistake and sure to work harm to business and the general prosperity of the nation. Embarrassment of a Democratic

"Aside from the fact that the election of a democratic House would prevent the republicans carrying out plans for the further prosperity of the country, enacting legislation in which trade and commerce are vitally interested, a democratic House would work untold embarrassment all along the line. Powerless to do anything themselves, the democrats would only succeed in preventing any one else from doing things, and would stop the wheels of

House.

progress.
"When all these things are fully realized by the country, and the congressional cam-paign committee will do its share in bring-ing them to the attention of voters, when the republicans get their coats off and the republicans get their coats off an buckle down to work with their old-tim energy, I have no fear of the result. Wit the proper effort we can elect the House, out, as I said, that effort will have to be

Personal Mention Dr. Daniel H. Williams of Chicago, for-

nerly surgeon-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital, is in the city, having been called here by the serious illness of his mother.
Col. Weston Flint has gone to Salamanca,
N. Y., to attend the funeral of his aged
mother, Mrs. Phebe Burt Willoughby Flint,
who died suddenly Saturday evening.

Capt. Lemly's Wound Not Serious. At the instance of Judge Advocate Gen eral Lemly, uncle of Capt. Lemly, U. S. M. C., who was wounded at the battle of Tien Tsin, Gen. Heywood, commandant of marines, cabled to Admiral Remey for information as to the extent of the captain's injuries. He received this reply, dated at Cheefoo, Zist:

"Capt. Lemiy, gunshot flesh wound, left thigh; not serious.

REMEY."

Ileved from duty in Cuba and ordered to San Francisco for temporary duty.

Assistant Surgeon H. R. Lemen, at Upper Alton, Ill., has been ordered to San Francisco for assignment to duty.

Major W. H. Miller, quartermaster, United States volunteers, has been ordered to San Francisco for temporary duty.

GRANT AND BARRY CHOSEN

WILL ASSIST GEN. CHAFFEE IN THE CHINESE CAMPAIGN.

Hurrying Reinforcements on the Way to Taku-Will Not Transship at Nagasaki.

Although the orders have not yet been

ssued it is pretty generally understood in military circles that Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. V., and Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry have been selected for assign nent to duty with the military division in China. Their assignment, together with EVERY VOTE WILL COUNT that of Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., already announced, will give Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, commander-in-chief, three general officers of recognized ability to assist him in the management of military perations in China.

Gen. Grant is now on duty with the troops in the Philippines, being stationed Gen. Grant is now on duty with the troops in the Philippines, being stationed near Manila. Gen. Barry is a passenger on the transport Sumner, which left San Francisco on the 17th instant for Nagasaki. The orders under which he sailed required him to report to Major Gen. MacArthur at Manila for duty as his chief of staff. It is now proposed, however, to change his orders so as to assign him temporarily at least to duty with the troops in China. He will undoubtedly receive orders to that effect upon his arrival at Nagasaki, and will continue on with the troops on that vessel to Taku, China.

Gen. James H. Wilson, the senior brigade commander now at Matanzas, Cuba, is expected to start on his long journey to the orient immediately. He will make the trip by way of New York and San Francisco and will not arrive on Chinese soil until about a month later than the other two brigade commanders.

The transport Grant is expected to arrive at Nagasaki early this week, possibly tomorrow or next day. She left San Francisco on the 1st instant, with Major General Chaffee, two troops of the 6th Cavalry and a battalion of marines. It was originally intended to transship these troops at Nagasaki to other vessels of the transport service, by which they were to be taken direct to Taku, and the Grant was to have continued on to Manila.

The urgent need of these reinforcements in Chilese have except the san francisco on the set of these reinforcements in Chilese have except to the san for the

to Taku, and the Grant was to have continued on to Maniia.

The urgent need of these reinforcements in China has necessitated a change in the plans, and orders have gone forward for the Grant to proceed direct from Nagasaki to Taku with the utmost possible speed, stopping only long enough to take on coal. The officials of the War Department calculate that General Chaffee and his reinforcements will join Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge and the 9th Infantry at Tien Tsin before the end of the month. It is also expected that and the 9th infantry at Tien Tsin before the end of the month. It is also expected that the troops from Manila, consisting of two battalions of the 14th Infantry and a bat-tery of artillery, will arrive at Taku to-morrow or Wednesday at the latest. The arrival of these troops will give General Chaffee an effective fighting force, includ-ing marines already there, of about 4,000 men.

One of the first duties of General Chaffee on arriving at the seat of the trouble in China will be to report to the War Department the prevailing conditions and his views as to the best course of midtary procedure for the rescue of the beleaguered ministers in Pekin. It is said that the military plans of the administration will be governed to a considerable extent by General Chaffee's report of the situation and the possibility of a successful movement against Pekin with the forces at his command, acting in conjunction with the forces of the allied powers. One of the first duties of General Chaffee

LIEUT. LOVE RELIEVED.

Vill Join His Regiment at the Close Under instructions from the President First Lieut, James M. Love, jr., 5th United States Infantry, at his own request, has been relieved by the Secretary of War from duty as adjutant general of the District of Columbia Militia, to take effect upon the close of the present encampment of the Dis-trict of Columbia National Guard, and will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

CRUISE OF THE HARTFORD. Itinerary of the Training Ship An-

nounced. The Navy Department announces the fol-

owing itinerary for the training ship Hartford, which leaves Boston about August 1 for a five months' cruise in Europe: Arrive Southampton August 22, leave August, 29; arrive Gravesend August 31, leave September 7; arrive Kiel September 11.

leave September 21; arrive Antwerp September 25, leave October 2; arrive Havre October 4, leave October 16; arrive Lisbon October 26, leave November 2; arrive Maleira November 6, leave November 10; arrive St. Lucia November 30, leave December 1; arrive Trinidad December 3, leave December 24; arrive Barbados December 26, leave December 28; arrive Porto Rico December 30, leave January 1, 1301; arrive Hayana, Cuba, January 9, leave January 11, and arrive back at Hampton Roads January 12 Trinidad Dec

DEATHS IN THE ARMY. Recent Victims of Disease Among the Troops in Cuba.

Colonel Scott, acting adjutant general, division of Cuba, has reported the following deaths among the troops in Cuba since last report:

Rowell barracks-Seventeenth, Sergean Alexander Zech, band, 2d Infantry, mitral

insufficiency.

Matanzas—Sixteenth, Sergeant John Lang,

L, 2d Infantry, acute dysentery. Columbia barracks—Eleventh, Corporal Frank McNally, F, 2d Artillery, suicide by pistol shot; 16th, Lucius L. Edieblute, civii-

an blacksmith, quartermaster department

yellow fever.

Havana—Eighteenth, Private William H.
Thomas, G, 2d Artillery, yellow fever.
Pinar del Rio—Tenth, Sergeant Thomas
Cook, F, 1st Infantry, pernicious malarial
fever with nephretis; 16th, Private Clarence Leftwich, G, 7th Cavalry, pernicious
malarial fever; 18th, Arthur B. Hasgins,
general prisoner, late G, 7th Cavalry, same
disease.

Marine Corps Appointments. The Secretary of the Navy has announced the appointment of the following named

young men as second lieutenants in the Inited States marine corps: Raymond W. Dikeman, Rupert C. Dewey, Edward A Greene, Edward B. Manwaring, William E. Smith, Thomas M. Clinton, Frank F. Robards, Edgar-Hayes, Theodore Moneil, Hamilton D. South, Burton W. Sibley, Glies Bishop; jr., Raymond B. Sullivan, James T. Buttrick, Arthur J. O'Leary, Ellis B. Miller, James K. Tracy, Frank Halford. Army Orders.

Captain Samuel V. Ham, assistant quar-

termaster United States volunteers, has been relieved from duty at Nuevitas, Cuba, and ordered to Santiago, Cuba, where h will relieve Captain Chas. M. Auger, assistant quartermaster. United States sistant quartermaster, United States volun-teers, who is ordered to New York.
Lieutenant F. M. Caldwell, 7th Cavalry, has been ordered to Madison, Wis., for duty with the National Guard of Wisconsin.
Major T. P. Varney, additional paymas-ter, United States volunteers, has been re-leved from duty in Cuba and ordered to San Francisco for temporary duty.

KILLING OF GOEBEL

THE STAR BY MAIL.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United

States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms. 13 cents per week; 25 cents

for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Sub-

Witness Swears Youtsey Said He Had to Be Put Out of the Way.

JOHN RICKETTS' DAMAGING TALE

Recounts the Occurrences in State House Before the Assassination.

PLANS OF PROSECUTION

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 23.-Spects tors were scarce today when the trial was resumed of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting. The prosecution gave notice that they would excuse a half dozen persons summoned as witnesses for that side. Among those excused was Ike Golden, brother of Sergt. F. Wharton Golden.

Lieut, John Ricketts, an officer in the Barbourville militia company of which John Powers was captain, was the first witness He went to Frankfort January 25 with the trainload of mountaineers. Before the train reached Frankfort witness said the men were told to report to W. H. Culton for rations. The men were armed with guns and pistols. Arriving at Frankfort, they took possession of the agricultural building and stacked their guns there.

Fund to Pay Goebel's Assassin. Witness said each morning a crowd of

from 300 to 600 mounted men occupied the yard in front of the executive building. He saw Youtsey frequently and talked with him the day before the assassination. Youtsey said Goebel had to be put out of the sey said Goebel had to be put out of the way, and he (Youtsey) had \$100 which he would give for that purpose, and knew ten or twelve others who would also contribute to such a fund. Youtsey also said Goebel could be killed from the executive building; that the assassin could escape through the basement and never be detected. He said his job depended on Goebel being killed.

Before the Murder.

Fifteen minutes before the assassination he witness said, Youtsey and the latter told him he wanted twenty-five or thirty men to accompany him to the executive building. Continuing, the witness said: "Youtsey put us inside the executive build-"Youtsey put us inside the executive building near the stairs. He told us something
was going to happen and we must remain
there. When he started through the hall
I left and went into a private residence
across the street from the executive building. It was but a few minutes when I
heard the shots. I did not know any of the
men whom I had left at the foot of the
stairs in the executive building."
The men whom Youtsey placed were just
outside the office of the secretary of state.
Witness said he left because he did not
want to be present in case of "a killing."

Plans of State Counsel.

It was said last night that the prosecution will not allow any of its evidence as to who fired the shot that killed Goebel to come out on this trial. Powers is indicted only as an accessory before the fact, and all of the evidence as to the identity of the

all of the evidence as to the identity of the assassin is apparently to be held in reserve for the trial of Jim Howard, Berry Howard and others indicted both as principals and accessories.

The prosecution may close its direct testimony the latter part of the week.

The lawyers for the defense decline to say whether the defendant will be put on the stand. It is understood that neither Youtsey, Davis, Combs nor Whitaker, who are in jail here charged with being accessories, will be allowed by their attorneys to testify in the Powers case.

FIGHT WITH A BALD EAGLE.

Desperate Encounter of Two Kansas Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. INDEPENDENCE, Kata, July 23.—James

and Grover Parker, living in the Indian territory, south of here, had a fierce battle with a large bald eagle the other day, which is particularly noteworthy in that the eagle was killed by the older brother, who is only eleven years old. They were on their way home, when the bird swooped down upon them, striking the younger boy and knocking him to the ground senseless Before the elder brother could realize what had happened the bird had struck him in started to get up he saw the infuriated eagle coming at him the second time, and, seizing a wagon spoke that was lying near seizing a wagon spoke that was lying near he hit the bird as it came closer, injuring it slightly. Again, the third time, it charged down upon the boys and seemed to be mak-ing for the younger brother, who was still lying on the ground unconscious, but the older boy quickly got between his brother and the bird, and succeeded in striking it a blow that laid it dead at his feet. The bird is to be stuffed and will be kept as a curiosity on account of its size.

EMPEROR WILLIAMS' FLAG.

Unfurled at Annual Celebration of German Military Societies.

CHICAGO, July 23.-The Central Union of German military societies held its annual elebration of the call to arms in the Franco-Prussian war yesterday. The anniversary was also the occasion of the unfurling of the flag presented to the union by Emperor William. Dr. Walter Wever, German consul in Chicago, made a speech welcoming the society, after which three cheers were given for the German emperor and President McKinley. Other veterans of the society spoke on the purposes of the organization. The gift flag, which is of white silk, has Germany's black eagle embroidered upon it. Each year the flag will be held by one of the eleven minor societies of the organization. The German Kriegerverein of Chicago being the oldest organiza-tion in the United States, will have the honor of guarding the flag for the first year.

USUAL RESULT OF GASOLINE. Fatal Explosion Results in Two Dead,

Two Injured. CHICAGO, July 23.-Two girls are dead and two men were badly burned as the result of a gasoline explosion at 331 North Franklin street last evening.

Margaret Poch, aged eleven years Anna Poch, aged seventeen years.
The injured:
Gustav Keppler, scorched on the fact and nands in trying to rescue Anna Poch.
John Moore, face and hands burned.

NOTABLE DISTINCTION.

only Vessel That Ever Struck Diamond Shoals and Escaped. pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., July 28.—The only vessel that ever stranded on Diamond shoals and escaped destruction is the German steamship St. George, which struck there vesterday. She was bound with a cargo of ron from Dariquire, Cuba, to Chester, Pa., and struck just where eight men of the Vir-ginia's crew met death with their ship in May. After five hours on the shoal, during which it was believed she must be lost, the St. George was floated and proceeded unin-

scribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the